

GOVERNORS ELECTED
IN MANY STATES.

Complexion of the U. S. Senate
Depends on the Legislatures
Chosen Yesterday.

Constitutional Amendments Voted on
by Commonwealths—Woman Suffrage May Win.

VERY GREAT INTEREST IN ILLINOIS

Next Session of the General Assembly Is Expected to Be Lively—Senators Who Are Reasonably Sure of Re-Election.

In every State in the Union Presidential electors were chosen yesterday. The total number is 447, one for every United States Senator and Member of Congress from each State. These men constitute what is known as the Electoral College, and will cast their votes for President and Vice-President.

Representatives to Congress in every district, except those in Maine, Vermont and Oregon, were also elected. In twenty-three States the legislatures will elect United States Senators this winter. Members of the State legislatures chosen yesterday will, with the hold-overs, participate in the election.

General State elections were held in twenty-nine States. The States which elected administrative and judicial officers early in the year are Alaska, August 3; Arkansas, September 8; Florida, October 6; Georgia, October 7; Louisiana, April 21; Maine, September 14; Rhode Island, April 1, and Vermont, September 1. Maine and Vermont elected Congressmen on the days mentioned, and Oregon on June 1.

In Alabama the Legislature, a part of the members of which were elected yesterday, will choose a successor to United States Senator J. L. Pugh, who is a silver Democrat. A silver man is sure to succeed him. Nine Congressmen were elected. The present delegation stands six Democrats, two Populists and one Republican.

The Legislature of Arkansas will re-elect United States Senator James K. Jones, who is a silver Democrat. The six Congressmen elected yesterday will supersede a solid Democratic delegation.

The term of United States Senator George C. Perkins (Rep.), of California, expires March 3, 1897, and the Legislature elected yesterday will choose his successor. The Republicans hold six of the seven seats in Congress. The parties will be differently balanced in the delegation elected yesterday.

A Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and a full State ticket, with two Congressmen and a Legislature to select United States Senator Henry M. Teller's successor, were elected in Colorado. Senator Teller's term expires March 3 next. He will, however, be re-elected. Great interest was taken in the advocacy of the free coinage of silver having made him very popular in his State.

All the State officers, a General Assembly, which will choose a United States Senator to succeed Orville H. Platt, and four Congressmen were elected in Connecticut. Mr. Platt will probably be re-elected.

Delaware elected a Governor, a Representative to Congress and a Legislature, which will select a United States Senator, the claim of H. A. Dupont to the seat having been decided adversely.

Two Congressmen were elected in Florida. The Representatives in the Fifty-fourth Congress are both Democrats.

The term of United States Senator John B. Gordon, of Georgia, expires next March and the Legislature elected yesterday will choose a successor to United States Senator W. A. Peffer (Pop.), and eight Congressmen. Eleven Congressmen were elected in Kentucky.

In Louisiana the new Legislature will choose Senator Newton C. Blanchard's (Dem.) successor. Six Congressmen were elected yesterday.

In Iowa a Secretary of State is the highest State officer elected. Eleven Republican Congressmen will make way for those chosen by the people yesterday.

Kansas elected a Governor and other State officers, a Legislature which will choose a successor to United States Senator W. A. Peffer (Pop.), and eight Congressmen. Eleven Congressmen were elected in Kentucky.

In Louisiana the new Legislature will choose Senator Newton C. Blanchard's (Dem.) successor. Six Congressmen were elected yesterday.

Maryland elected six Congressmen. A full State ticket and thirteen Congressmen were elected in Massachusetts.

A Governor, twelve Congressmen and a Legislature were elected in Michigan. Minnesota elected a Governor and other State officers, seven Congressmen and a Legislature.

In Mississippi seven Congressmen were elected. Missouri elected a Governor and other State officers, a Legislature to elect a successor to United States Senator George C. Vest (Dem.), and seven Congressmen.

A Governor and other State officers, a Congressman and a Legislature to choose a successor to United States Senator Lee H. Hunt (Rep.), and seven Congressmen were elected in Nebraska.

Nebraska elected a full State ticket, a Legislature and six Congressmen. Several amendments to the State Constitution were voted on.

A Justice of the Supreme Court, a member of Congress and a Legislature were elected by Nevada. The new Legislature will choose a successor to United States Senator John P. Jones (Pop.).

South Carolina elected a Governor, two Congressmen and a Legislature to choose a successor to United States Senator James H. Smith (Rep.).

State officers, a Legislature and seven Congressmen were elected in South Carolina. The Legislature will choose a successor to United States Senator John G. Evans as a successor to United States Senator J. L. M. J. (Dem.) as under the new Constitution the candidate was named.

South Dakota elected a State ticket, two Congressmen and a Legislature to choose a successor to James H. Kyle (Pop.). Prohibition and woman suffrage were also voted on.

In Tennessee a Governor and ten Congressmen were elected.

State officers, two Congressmen and a Legislature were elected in Tennessee. The new Legislature will choose a successor to United States Senator Arthur H. Brown (Rep.).



Frank S. Black,
Elected Governor of New York.

Legislature were elected in Washington. A successor to United States Senator Watson C. Spivey (Rep.) will be selected. An amendment to the Constitution providing for educational qualification of voters was submitted.

In Virginia a Governor and other State officers, four Congressmen and a Legislature were elected.

Wisconsin elected State officers, ten Congressmen and a Legislature. United States Senator William F. Vilas (Dem.) successor will be chosen by the latter.

One Congressman and a Legislature were elected in Wyoming.

TOWNE'S SILVER FIGHT.
Carried the Sixth Minnesota District in 1894 as a Republican by 9,651.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 3.—There was great interest in the election of a successor to Congressman Charles A. Towne in the Sixth Minnesota District. Towne carried the district as a Republican two years ago by 9,651 plurality. The district has always been considered safely Republican. But Mr. Towne came out for the free coinage of silver, and took with him, when he left the Republican party, many of its staunchest supporters.

Mr. Towne's popularity here made this city sure for him. The vote given to Page Morris, Towne's Republican opponent, by miners in the iron range was very large.

THE RESULT IN 1892.
Division of the Electoral Vote When Cleveland Was Elected.

The votes of the Electoral College were cast in 1892 as follows:	Electoral vote.	Cleveland.	Hart-Weaver.
Alabama.....	11	11	0
Arizona.....	8	8	0
California.....	9	9	0
Colorado.....	4	4	0
Connecticut.....	6	6	0
Delaware.....	3	3	0
Florida.....	4	4	0
Georgia.....	12	12	0
Idaho.....	3	3	0
Illinois.....	24	24	0
Indiana.....	13	13	0
Iowa.....	13	13	0
Kansas.....	13	13	0
Kentucky.....	13	13	0
Louisiana.....	8	8	0
Maine.....	4	4	0
Maryland.....	8	8	0
Massachusetts.....	15	15	0
Michigan.....	14	14	0
Minnesota.....	12	12	0
Mississippi.....	9	9	0
Montana.....	17	17	0
Nebraska.....	8	8	0
Nevada.....	3	3	0
New Hampshire.....	4	4	0
New Jersey.....	10	10	0
New York.....	36	36	0
North Carolina.....	11	11	0
North Dakota.....	3	3	0
Ohio.....	23	23	0
Oregon.....	4	4	0
Pennsylvania.....	32	32	0
Rhode Island.....	4	4	0
South Carolina.....	9	9	0
South Dakota.....	12	12	0
Tennessee.....	12	12	0
Texas.....	15	15	0
Vermont.....	4	4	0
Virginia.....	12	12	0
Washington.....	6	6	0
West Virginia.....	12	12	0
Wisconsin.....	12	12	0
Wyoming.....	3	3	0
Totals.....	444	270	174

SAVED A RIVER PIRATE.
Then Detective Gargan Learned that He Had Stolen a Cable from the Campanian.

Early yesterday morning Detective Gargan, of the Leonard Street Station, saw Michael Shannon, whom he knew to be a river pirate, row to the foot of Franklin Street with a boat loaded down with rope.

The river pirate was about to fasten his boat to a grain barge, when the detective grabbed him by the arm. Shannon quickly retreated to the rear of the boat. The boat was upset, but the detective rescued Shannon just as he sank.

An enormous cable, 480 feet long and 12 inches in diameter, which had been in the boat, floated and was dragged to shore. It was found to have been stolen from the big Gunader Campanian the night before.

While she was at her dock at the foot of Clarkson street. It had cost \$200. Magistrate Simms, in the Centre Street Court, held Shannon for trial in \$1,000. The latter has a bad record and has spent much time in prison for river pirating.

Strike on St. Paul Building.
A general strike has been ordered by the Board of Working Delegates on the big St. Paul Building, Broadway and Ann street, to go into effect to-day.

The purpose of the strike is to compel Contractor Hedden, who has painters employed on the work of union members, to discharge the painters and employ union painters in their places. About 500 men will go out to-day, including carpenters, steamfitters, the painters and plasterers, the sheet metal workers, plumbers and cornice and skylight makers.

You need not despair. Salvation Oil will beat your burnt arm without a scar. 25 cts.—Advt.

LIFE AND SUCCESS
OF WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

His Ancestors Were Americans
Before the Birth of the
Revolution.

Was a Good Soldier in the Rebellion
Before He Was Yet a
Man.

WARM TRIBUTE BY PRESIDENT HAYES.

His Fealty to His Friends When He Had Opportunities to Seize the Great Honor Which Finally Fell to Him.

William McKinley, Jr., was born at Niles, O., January 29, 1843. His ancestors gave him Scotch-Irish blood of the best quality, and they were American citizens before the dawn of the Revolution. Born in obscurity, raised in poverty, fighting as a soldier when not yet a man, elected to Congress and made Governor of the State of his birth, he was finally put forward for the highest position in the land.

The McKinleys moved to Poland, in Mahoning County, when William was not quite sixteen, and he studied in the academy there. His studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the war. He answered the call, and was one of a company formed in his home, the Poland Guards. They became Company E, of the Twenty-third Ohio, one of the foremost regiments sent by that State to battle against the Confederacy.

They marched to Youngstown, and at Camp Chase, Columbus, joined the regiment and entered upon actual service. Of the regiment and of McKinley, ex-President Hayes wrote before his death:

"Rather more than thirty years ago I made the acquaintance of Major McKinley, who was then a boy, had just passed the age of seventeen. He, with me, entered upon a new strange life—a soldier's life—in a time of actual war. We were in a fortunate regiment. Its lieutenant-colonel was Stanley Matthews. Young as he was, we soon found that in business, young McKinley was a man of rare capacity, of unusual and unsurpassed capacity, especially for a boy of his age. When battles were fought or service was to be performed in warlike things, he always took his place. The night was never too dark; the weather was never too cold; there was no sleet, no storm or hail or snow or rain that was in the way of his prompt and efficient performance of duty."

He became commissary sergeant, and then was promoted to a second Lieutenant for gallantry at the battle of Antietam. He saw heavy fighting all through the great struggle and was brevetted major in March, 1863.

The war at an end, he returned to Poland and began the study of law with Judge Charles E. Giddin. During this time he went to Albany, N. Y., and took a course in law there. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, and leaving Poland in the Spring of that year, began to practice in Canton.

Two years later, in the face of great Democratic opposition, he was elected County Prosecutor. He held office for two years, and then was defeated for re-election.

He was elected to Congress in 1870, when he was in his thirty-third year. He served until 1880, when he was defeated, during which time he was a member of the Committee on Revision of Laws, the Judiciary Committee, the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department and the Committee on Rules. When Garfield was nominated for the Presidency Mr. McKinley was assigned to the vacancy on the Committee on Ways and Means. He served there until the expiration of his last term as Congressman. While chairman of this committee he lent his knowledge of the tariff to the bill which bears his name.

Twice Mr. McKinley put from him a nomination that would have been purchased at the expense of broken pledges. He was compelled to accept the third call. In 1888, at the National Convention, when a fourth ballot was being cast for President, a delegate from Connecticut cast his vote for McKinley.

The major rose to his feet in an instant, and in a speech frequently interrupted by applause said that though he was not in sensible to the honor, in the presence of the duty resting upon him he could not keep silence with honor. He was pledged to John Sherman, and was pledged to use every worthy endeavor to effect his nomination. "I do not request," said he, "I demand that no delegate who would not cast a reflection upon me shall cast a ballot for me."

The second time was at Minneapolis, four years later. When Ohio was reached on the call for the first ballot for President, the leader of the delegation announced its vote for McKinley. The floor and galleries broke into a tumult of applause.

"I challenge the vote of Ohio!" shouted Mr. McKinley. He attempted to prevent the vote being cast for him, but another vote taken stood 45 for him, and 1 for Harrison. The man from Indiana, of course was nominated, and McKinley did all in his power to secure his election.

Mr. McKinley became Governor of Ohio in 1891, and was overwhelmingly elected to a second term. Personally, he is a charming man to meet. He has a prepossessing presence, though in conversation he rarely develops brilliancy or ready wit. He depends more upon studied forms and sounding phrases of his statesmanship.

Yet no one would call him pedantic. Dignity and repose, rather than force and action, appear in his characteristics.

He married Miss Ada Saxton, of Canton, on January 26, 1871. She came to join with him in shaping the life which means so much to them. Mrs. McKinley is the daughter of James A. Saxton, for many years one of the wealthiest and most prominent men in his State. The couple were married when he was fresh from the army with his hard-earned honors.

AN ANGRY ITALIAN'S SHOT.
Fired into a Crowd that Had Closed His Fruit Stand and Would be a Lad.

David Brennan, fourteen years old, of No. 507 West Forty-sixth street, was shot last night in the arm by an Italian who is known only as "Tony," and who keeps a fruit stand on the northwest corner of Forty-sixth and Lexington avenue.

James Finnan, a lad who went to the station house with Brennan, said he had gone into the fruit stand to buy a cent's worth of apples. He had just entered when the door was slammed and locked by a crowd of hoodlums who were passing. Both he and Brennan entered when the door was opened, without success. Then Tony drew a revolver, and breaking the glass window with him, he fired at the direction of the crowd.

Young Brennan, who happened to be passing, received the bullet in his left arm.

For President—William F. Bryan.
For Vice-President—Arthur Sewall.
For Electors of President and Vice-President—Robert P. Bush, Benjamin Wood, John P. Madden, Andrew McLean, James Burrell, Samuel S. Whitehouse, Martin H. Dunne, John Ennis, John B. Walsh, William McLean, Michael P. Lyons, John Jordan, Maurice B. Blumenthal, William Randolph Hearst, Henry Gunther, William L. Ward, Alfred H. Bates, Archibald Walker, Henry P. Chadeayne, William D. Brinley, David Morey, M. N. Nolan, Henry Van Bergen, John W. McClure, John A. Moore, George B. Moore, Horatio P. Witherspoon, James P. Merrill, George Freeman, William C. Swartz, Moses H. Rockwell, C. Fitch Russell, Jacob Stern, Abraham J. Elias, David S. Wright.

For Governor—William F. Porter.
For Lieutenant-Governor—Frederick C. Schraun.
For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals—Robert C. Tins.

Prohibition Ticket.
For President—Joshua Levering.
For Vice-President—Hale Johnson.
For Electors of President and Vice-President—Frederick F. Wheeler, Louis Albert Banks, Henry W. Randall, Frederick G. Smith, James Meyer, Frank Marshall, John Henry, John E. Jones, C. F. Fernald, John Glover, George B. Hillard, John Hunter, Ernest Cummings, John McKee, William F. Wardwell, Francis J. Hamilton, Alfred L. Mantero, Jesse H. Underhill, Chaucery Brooks, Walter Farrington, H. Clay Rawson, Delos Brooks, George A. Reynolds, William H. Place, Fred. F. Hewitt, Daniel W. Gould, E. E. Leonard, John H. Butler, Henry C. Lockwood, Benjamin C. Montgomery, James McNeill, John H. Scher, Wilbur H. Stacy.

For Governor—William W. Smith.
For Lieutenant-Governor—Charles E. Latimer.
For Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals—Elias Root.

Socialist-Labor Ticket.
For President—Charles H. Matthei.
For Vice-President—Matthew Maguire.
For Electors of President and Vice-President—George Abelson, Thomas J. Murphy, Abraham Shapiro, Carl Wendelsch, Otto Hatte, Walter E. Osberger, Jacob Landre, George S. Sullivan, Jacob Zimmer, Louis Schneider, Joseph Smith, James McGarvey, Joseph A. Sweeney, William Wagner, Henry Staudt, Henry C. Brainerd, Frank Danforth, Ferdinand Hug, Louis Freckel, Rosina B. Kohn, E. E. Kohn, E. E. Kohn, Joseph D. Bewsee, Thomas C. Ciminna, Frank W. Roberts, Charles A. Voss, James F. Eason, William F. Wardwell, Francis J. Hamilton, Waldman, Henry Schlesselman, Max Forker, James Rixon, John P. Martin, Francis H. Kohn, Benjamin K. Keitel, August Winkelmann.

For Governor—Howard Balkam.
For Lieutenant-Governor—Frederick C. Bennetts.
For Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals—Theodore F. Cuno.

People's Ticket.
For President—William F. Bryan.
For Vice-President—Arthur Sewall.
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For Lieutenant-Governor—Frederick C. Bennetts.
For Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals—Theodore F. Cuno.



Timothy L. Woodruff,
Elected Lieutenant-Governor of New York.

MAINE FARMER'S SON
BECOMES A GOVERNOR.

Early Struggles of Frank S. Black, the Empire State's New Executive.

Worked Hard to Educate and Fit Himself for a Public Career.

Started Out to Face the World with a Handicap That He Nobly Assumed.

FAME FROM THE "BAT" SHEA CASE.

At First Loath to Concern Himself in It, He Did So with Such Distinction That His Success Won Him a Seat in Congress.

Frank S. Black is a native of Maine and has all of the energy, aptness and shrewdness of the typical Yankee. Born in "Tom" Reed's Congressional District, at Litchfield, York County, in 1853, he has always been an ardent Republican. He is a man of much strength of character, fixed in his conclusions and of an individuality that is strongest when standing alone. This is the estimate given to him by those who know him intimately and have watched his career from the time he was a boy who conjugated Latin while he guided the plough.

The opportunities at the district school were meagre, but at an early age he expressed his determination to become a lawyer. He was one of eleven children, and it is safe to say was by no means the dullest.

He was hungry for knowledge and read everything that came within his reach. In order to raise money to carry him through a college course he went to school teaching and on the money thus earned entered Dartmouth at the age of eighteen.

There he had a struggle that he has never forgotten. The preparation he had received at home and at Lebanon Academy was inadequate, and it was only by the exercise of the greatest application that he kept up with his class. Many another lad of less stamina would have given up the fight before half fought, in face of the obstacles that beset him. Other considerations apart, he was poor, very poor. He was compelled to spend much time away from the college, so as to raise money for his tuition, and it is told that during his junior year eleven weeks only were spent in Dartmouth. The remainder of the time he was teaching school and jealously saving his salary.

Thus went until early in 1875, during the latter part of his course, when he distinguished himself by brilliant work, and was made one of the editors of the college magazine. He was twice chosen prize speaker, and was one of the honor men at the commencement. And in the class that graduated with him were George Fred Williams and Samuel McCall, of Massachusetts, and Charles R. Miller, of this city.

One of the saddest events in Mr. Black's life, so full of nerve-trying endeavor, was the death of his father. Jacob Black took especial pride in his son. He was a poor man, and among the many things for which he went into debt was adding the education of his son. He died about the time Frank was graduated, and the young man, assuming all liabilities, bravely started out to make a career for himself with a burden of debt on his shoulders.

Mr. Black began the study of law at Johnston, this State, in the offices of Wells, Dudley & Keck. He supported himself by managing the Johnston Journal and continued in that capacity until, by a mistake, he committed the paper to the wrong candidate. He was dismissed. Then he went to Troy and became a reporter on the Whig, and Mr. Black's old associates declare he was a good one, even in Troy. But the salary was not much of an inducement for a bright, ambitious young man to stay in the business, so when the first opportunity offered he turned to law again and entered the office of Robertson & Foster. He was admitted to practice in 1879.

His early vow—never to touch a criminal case—was broken twice, and fortunately for Mr. Black, for one of the cases in which he interested himself was really the means of gaining him a seat in Congress. Promoted by a chivalrous instinct in his belief that a woman was being persecuted, he took up her cause, receiving no fee. The second case, and the one which influenced his career, was the trial of "Bat" Sheen for the murder of Robert Ross, during an election riot at Troy, in 1884.

A committee of one hundred was organized to push the prosecution, and Mr. Black was made chairman. The case gave and

the ability and rigor with which he worked convicted Sheen and made him a power in politics. "Bat" Sheen, of Columbia, sounded his praises to Mr. Platt, and the big Republican leader was not slow in recognizing his possibilities. So came Mr. Black's nomination for Congress, and in a district, ordinarily Democratic, he was elected by a majority of 3,500.

Though Mr. Black is a telling speaker, he did not make a record as an orator in Congress. He only made one speech, and it had none of the attractiveness of the one delivered while he was running for the office, in which he announced his golden rule as "If you don't do others they will do you."

Mr. Black is married and the father of an interesting family. Every year since he left it, he has visited the old home-stand in Maine. His admirers declare he looks like Lincoln; they have called him "Young Abe," and predict that some day he will be an occupant of the White House.

VANN, ASSOCIATE JUDGE.
The Republican Elected to Succeed Himself to the Court of Appeals.

Irving G. Vann, of Syracuse, is elected to succeed himself as Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals by a plurality which is in excess of that obtained by the head of the Republican State ticket.

Judge Vann is now on the bench of the Court of Appeals as an appointee of Governor Morton, having been appointed to the vacancy caused by the acceptance by Judge Rufus W. Peckham of a nomination as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States at the hands of President Cleveland. Judge Vann has had a long judicial experience. He was elected to the Supreme Court bench in the Fifth Department in 1881, and his fourteen-year term was about to expire when he was appointed to the bench of the higher court.

The movement of the movement of the Court of Appeals, Second Division, during the life of that court.

The odds were in favor of Judge Vann at the election, for the fusion of the Democrats and the People's party did not extend to the Court of Appeals Judgeship, the People's party, which was a Republican, kept intact. The movement of the People's party was not directed against Judge Titus personally, but was to meet an exigency of the country, where there was a need of a new Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

An extremely flattering vote was polled for Judge Titus in the western portion of the State, where his long service on the bench and his other eminent public functions made his candidacy a strong one.

The votes for Spencer Clinton, of Erie, and the other Democratic candidates, of the Root, of the Prohibitionists; Theodore F. Cuno, of the Socialist-Labor party, and Lawrence J. McParlin, of the Populists, were about equal to that of the Republican ticket. Judge McParlin receiving some votes in excess of his party vote in Albany County, where there was a fusion of the Populists and a warring faction of the Democracy.

ORATORY RECORD BROKEN.
Charles E. Davis Talked for Thirteen Hours and Twenty-three Minutes.

Waltham, Mass., Nov. 3.—Charles E. Davis, the free speaker, has completed his self-imposed task of beating the world's longest-distance talking record held by Senator Allen, of Nebraska. Senator Allen talked thirteen hours on a stretch in Congress.

Davis began talking before noon yesterday upon the financial question at a rally in the Bimetallic Club headquarters, and when he finished his argument he had been talking just thirteen hours and twenty-three minutes. The hall was crowded all the time. He was still clear and strong, and he declared he was exhausted.

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